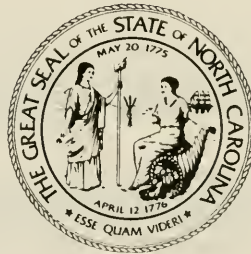


LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

INMATE SUBSTANCE ABUSE THERAPY PROGRAM



**REPORT TO THE
1987 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF NORTH CAROLINA**

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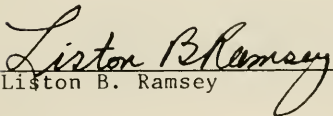
December 15, 1986

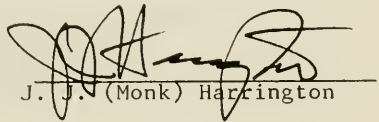
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 1987 GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

The Legislative Research Commission herewith reports to the 1987 General Assembly on the matter of Inmate Substance Abuse. The report is made pursuant to Chapter 790 of the 1985 Session Laws.

This report was prepared by the Legislative Research Commission's Committee on Inmate Substance Abuse Therapy Program and is transmitted by the Legislative Research Commission for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,


Lister B. Ramsey


J. J. (Monk) Harrington

Cochairmen
Legislative Research Commission

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PREFACE

The Legislative Research Commission, authorized by Article 6B of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes, is a general purpose study group. The Commission is cochaired by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and has five additional members appointed from each house of the General Assembly. Among the Commission's duties is that of making or causing to be made, upon the direction of the General Assembly, "such studies of and investigation into governmental agencies and institutions and matters of public policy as will aid the General Assembly in performing its duties in the most efficient and effective manner" [G.S. 120-30.17(1)].

At the direction of the 1985 General Assembly, the Legislative Research Commission has undertaken studies of numerous subjects. These studies were grouped into broad categories and each member of the Commission was given responsibility for one category of study. The cochairmen of the Legislative Research Commission, under the authority of General Statute 120-30.10(b) and (c), appointed committees consisting of members of the General Assembly and the public to conduct the studies. Cochairmen, one from each house of the General Assembly, were designated for each committee.

The study of inmate substance abuse was authorized by Subdivision (26) of Chapter 790 of the 1985 Session Laws. That act states that the Commission may consider Senate Joint Resolution 317 in determining the nature, scope and aspects of

the study. Section 1 of Senate Joint Resolution 317 reads:
"The Legislative Research Commission may study the feasibility of an inmate substance abuse therapy program. The Commission may consider the possibility of converting one of the State's prison units into a therapy center which could accommodate 60 to 75 people, staffing needs including private therapists and recovered substance abusers, administrative responsibilities that could be handled by the Department of Correction, the therapeutic value of this type of program and the fiscal needs required to operate such a program." Relevant portions of Chapter 790 and Senate Joint Resolution 317 are included in Appendix A.

The Legislative Research Commission grouped this study in its corrections area under the direction of Representative Barney Paul Woodard. The Committee was chaired by Senator Aaron Plyler and Representative Bertha Holt. The full membership of the Committee is listed in Appendix B of this report.

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol and Drugs. Those two ills have murdered, raped, assaulted, robbed, and incarcerated more of mankind than any other social tragedies.

North Carolina prisons are filled with men and women who were under the influence of mind-altering substances at the time of commission of their crime. It is estimated that fifty to seventy-five percent of persons sentenced to prison have significant problems with alcohol and drugs.

There is no formally developed treatment program in existence within the Department of Correction to address addiction. When compared with the advances that have been made in alcoholism treatment for the general population, the efforts to treat the alcoholic who is incarcerated are minimal at best.

This report is written with the genuine recognition that while inmates are behind walls, the outside world is safe. Most inmates, however, will leave prison. It is imperative to treat addiction and the lifestyle it mandates.

COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

The Study Committee on Inmate Substance Abuse Therapy Program met twice. Below is a short synopsis of each meeting. The more detailed minutes of each meeting are available in the Legislative Library of the Legislative Building.

Meeting on February 28, 1986

The first meeting of the Study Committee on Inmate Substance Abuse Therapy Program was held February 28, 1986.

The Committee heard from various speakers about addiction and the prison inmate. The need for a treatment program for North Carolina inmates was strongly emphasized. Over half of the problems of prisoners have to do with addiction. Research shows that most help for persons comes from addicts helping one another, not from medically trained personnel. Punitive measures do not help addiction.

Several suggestions came from the speakers regarding what was needed. The 28-day type of in-patient treatment that is in place across the country is applicable to the prison environment. A modified version of this type of program could be quite effective for the offender population. An Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) group at Central Prison in the 1960's demonstrated that a well-organized program, using inmates in active participant roles, could be very effective.

The Committee discussed the present lack of rehabilitation efforts in this area and decided to investigate other programs in other states.

Meeting on November 24, 1986

The final meeting of the Study Committee on Inmate Substance Abuse Therapy Program was held November 24, 1986.

The Committee approved the report for recommendation to the Legislative Research Commission and the 1987 session of the North Carolina General Assembly.

BACKGROUND -
THE ARKANSAS EXPERIENCE

In 1980, Arkansas began SATP - the only prison program of its kind in the United States.

SATP (Substance Abuse Treatment Program) is a 28-day, full-time, residential, treatment program. It is a maturing form of an Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meeting with intensive individual counseling and therapeutic treatment. The heart of the program is premised on the AA concept that the best "teachers" are people like the inmates themselves - alcoholics and drug addicts.

SATP was initiated after prison officials in Arkansas found that 11% of the inmates said they were using drugs on a regular basis, 23% were using alcohol heavily, and 37% were using a combination of alcohol and drugs. Thus, 71% of the population coming into prison were telling officials they were using alcohol, drugs, or a combination on a regular basis. Other information showed that 60% of the inmates were on drugs or alcohol when they committed their crimes.

There are now 6 units across the State of Arkansas. Each unit has a program manager and four or five peer counselors. The peer counselors are inmates who are alcoholics or drug addicts. Each unit is housed separately from the regular prison population, and inmates are released from their regular work assignments to participate. Recovery Dynamics, the AA manual, is the backbone of the counseling process. Inmates attend class from 7a.m. to 10 p.m. five days per week.

Over 2,000 inmates have been through the program. The success of the program has been astounding - less than 20% of the inmates return to prison, compared with 65% who have not been through the program.

FINDINGS:

1. A large percentage of the prison population in North Carolina show a high incidence of substance abuse involvement. It is suggested that two-thirds of the inmates committed the offense while under the influence of mind-altering substances. Probably one-half of these inmates or one-third of the prison population have an addictive involvement with mind-altering substances.
2. There is a clear connection between the use of alcohol and drugs and commission of the offense.
3. Alcoholism and drug addiction have long been identified as diseases which punishment alone will not cure.
4. Since 1950, the field of alcoholism treatment has observed that the most effective technique for intervention with addiction has been an intense, one-month, inpatient therapy experience. This technique is responsible for fully half of the people who have gotten sober in North Carolina in the last fifteen years and has an irrebuttable track record.
5. The inpatient alcoholism therapy clinics use primarily the techniques of Alcoholics Anonymous to maintain sobriety of alcoholics and drug addicts that they treat. These techniques are easily adaptable to a substance abuse treatment program within the prison system.
6. The State of Arkansas has been involved in the last six years in an intense program focusing on substance abuse therapy and can demonstrate great success.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Study Committee recommends that a separate, independent facility be used to house approximately 100 inmates who will be involved in treatment. It is recommended that the custody level be medium with perimeter security.
2. The Study Committee recommends the following staffing:
An Assistant Secretary for Substance Abuse in the Department of Correction, one director, one assistant director, eight counselors, and two clerical positions. It is recommended that, wherever possible, recovering alcoholics or drug addicts be employed in all jobs.
3. The Study Committee recommends the following program structure:
That the program be modeled on Alcoholics Anonymous, that the program operate seven days per week, that there be supportive transition into and out of the program, that there be a follow-up on all inmates while incarcerated and one year post-release, and that there be no time reduction for participation in the program.
4. The Study Committee recommends that both regularly committed offenders and offenders with suspended sentences receive treatment. For the regularly committed offenders, the following priority in admission to the program is suggested:
 - A. Court recommendation (on commitment papers).
 - B. Evaluation at diagnostic centers and referral.
 - C. General staff referral.
 - D. Self-referral.
5. The Study Committee recommends that the program and facility be operational by January of 1988.
6. The Study Committee recommends that judges use their presently existing statutory authority to order defendants into the Substance Abuse Program when imposing the sentence of imprisonment.
7. The Study Committee recommends that the Legislative Research Commission continue the study on Inmate Substance Abuse.

A P P E N D I C E S

"(d) It shall be unlawful to operate a noncommercial passenger vehicle registered or which is required to be registered in this State, including passenger cars, pickup trucks and passenger vans, upon any highway or public vehicular area with a windshield or any other window which does not meet the light transmittance requirements of federal motor vehicle safety standard No. 205. Provided, vehicles with a windshield or any other window installed prior to August 1, 1985 which does not meet the light transmittance requirements of federal motor vehicle standard No. 205 or vehicles transporting deceased human remains will be exempt from the provisions of this subsection.

(e) No motor vehicle inspection certificate shall be issued on or after January 1, 1987 for a motor vehicle subject to subsection (d) with a windshield or any other window which does not meet the light transmittance requirements of federal motor vehicle safety standard No. 205. Any motor vehicle otherwise subject to subsection (d) will be exempt from the provisions of this subsection provided the vehicle owner provides the motor vehicle inspector a document, attesting that any windshield or any other window not in compliance with subsection (d) was installed prior to August 1, 1985."

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective upon ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 18th day of July, 1985.

S.B. 636

CHAPTER 790

AN ACT AUTHORIZING STUDIES BY THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION, MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND TO MAKE OTHER AMENDMENTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Studies Authorized. The Legislative Research Commission may study the topics listed below. Listed with each topic is the 1985 bill or resolution that originally proposed the issue or study and the name of the sponsor. The Commission may consider the original bill or resolution in determining the nature, scope and aspects of the study. The topics are:

- (1) Continuation of the Study of Revenue Laws (H.J.R. 17-Lilley),
- (2) Continuation of the Study of Water Pollution Control (H.J.R. 141-Evans),
- (3) Adolescent Sexuality Teaching (H.J.R. 275-Jerals),
- (4) Continuation of the Study on the Problems of the Aging (H.J.R. 322-Greenwood),
- (5) Continuation of the Study of Municipal Incorporations (H.J.R. 389-Greenwood),
- (6) School Discipline (H.J.R. 861-Colton),
- (7) Bail Bondsmen and Bail Bond Forfeiture (H.B. 967-Watkins),
- (8) Preventative Medicine (H.B. 1052-Locks),
- (9) Life Care Arrangements (H.B. 1053-Locks),
- (10) State Personnel System (H.B. 1064-Wiser),
- (11) Long-Term Health Care Insurance (H.B. 1103-Locks),
- (12) Itinerant Merchants (H.B. 1170-Lancaster),

- (13) Manufactured Housing Zoning (H.B. 1178-Ballance; S.B. 636-Plyler),
- (14) Interest Rate Regulation (H.J.R. 1227-Evans),
- (15) Underground Storage Tank Leakage Hazards and other ground water hazards (H.B. 1281-Locks),
- (16) Mental Patient Commitments (H.J.R. 1313-Miller),
- (17) High-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal (H.B. 1373-Diamont; S.B. 655-Hipps),
- (18) Stun Guns (H.J.R. 1390-McDowell),
- (19) Continuation of the Study of Water Quality in Haw River and H. Everett Jordan Reservoir (H.J.R. 1393-Hackney),
- (20) Authority of Boards of County Commissioners in Certain Counties over Commissions, Boards and Agencies (H.J.R. 1405-Holroyd),
- (21) Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Board of Education (H.J.R. 1412-Nye),
- (22) Rental Referral Agencies (H.B. 1421-Stamey),
- (23) Child Abuse Testimony Study (S.B. 165-Hipps),
- (24) Home Schooling Programs (S.J.R. 224-Winner),
- (25) Pretrial Release (S.J.R. 297-Winner),
- (26) Inmate Substance Abuse Therapy Program (S.J.R. 317-Plyler),
- (27) Inmate Work-Release Centers (S.B. 106-Swain),
- (28) Community College System (S.B. 125-Martin),
- (29) Community Service Alternative Punishment and Restitution (S.B. 135-Swain),
- (30) State Employee Salaries and Benefits (S.B. 514-Jordan),
- (31) State Infrastructure Needs (S.B. 511-Royall),
- (32) Commercial Laboratory Water Testing (S.B. 573-Taft),
- (33) Outdoor Advertising (S.B. 611-Thomas, R.P.),
- (34) Premium Tax Rate on Insurance Companies (S.B. 633-Hardison)
- (35) Continuation of the Study of Child Support (S.B. 638-Marvin),
- (36) Local Government Financing (S.B. 670-Rauch),
- (37) Medical Malpractice and Liability (S.B. 703-Taft),
- (38) Marketing of Perishable Food (S.B. 718-Basnight),
- (39) Child Protection (S.B. 802-Hipps),
- (40) Legislative Ethics and Lobbying (S.B. 829-Rauch),
- (41) Satellite Courts (S.B. 850-Barnes),
- (42) Substantive Legislation in Appropriations Bills (S.B. 851-Rand),
- (43) School Finance Act (S.B. 848-Taft).

Sec. 2. Transportation Problems at Public Facilities. The Legislative Research Commission may identify and study transportation problems at public transportation facilities in North Carolina.

Sec. 2.1. The Legislative Research Commission may study the feasibility of the prohibition of investment by the State Treasurer of the stocks of the retirement systems listed in G.S. 147-69.2(b)(6), or of the assets of the trust funds of The University of North Carolina and its constituent institutions deposited with the State Treasurer pursuant to G.S. 116-361 and G.S. 147-69.2(19) in a financial institution that has outstanding loans to the Republic of South Africa or in stocks, securities, or other obligations of a company doing business in or with the Republic of South Africa.

Sec. 3. Reporting Dates. For each of the topics the Legislative Research Commission decides to study under this act or pursuant to G.S. 120-30.17(1), the Commission may report its findings, together with any recommended legislation, to the 1987 General Assembly, or the Commission may make an interim report to the 1986 Session and a final report to the 1987 General Assembly.

Sec. 4. Bills and Resolution References. The listing of the original bill or resolution in this act is for reference purposes only and shall not be deemed to have incorporated by reference any of the substantive provisions contained in the original bill or resolution.

Sec. 5. The last sentence of G.S. 120-19.4(b) is amended by deleting the citation "G.S. 5-4" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "G.S. 5A-12 or G.S. 5A-21, whichever is applicable".

Sec. 6. G.S. 120-99 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read: "The provisions of G.S. 120-19.1 through G.S. 120-19.8 shall apply to the proceedings of the Legislative Ethics Committee as if it were a joint committee of the General Assembly, except that the chairman shall sign all subpoenas on behalf of the Committee."

Sec. 7. G.S. 120-30.17 is amended by adding a new subsection to read: "(9) For studies authorized to be made by the Legislative Research Commission, to request another State agency, board, commission or committee to conduct the study if the Legislative Research Commission determines that the other body is a more appropriate vehicle with which to conduct the study. If the other body agrees, and no legislation specifically provides otherwise, that body shall conduct the study as if the original authorization had assigned the study to that body and shall report to the General Assembly at the same time other studies to be conducted by the Legislative Research Commission are to be reported. The other agency shall conduct the transferred study within the funds already assigned to it."

Sec. 8. This act is effective upon ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, it is the 18th day of July, 1985.

S.B. 489

CHAPTER 791

AN ACT TO MAKE ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS STATEWIDE PROJECTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. The outline that follows shows the heading "—CONTENTS/INDEX—" and it lists by general category the descriptive captions for the various sections and groups of sections that make up the act. This outline is for reference only, and the outline and the corresponding entries throughout the act in no way limit, define, or prescribe the scope or application of the text of the act.

—CONTENTS/INDEX --

—SCHOOL QUALITY ASSURANCE FUNDS

Sec. 2.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 1985



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 317

Sponsors: Senator Plyler.

Referred to: Rules and Operations of the Senate.

April 16, 1985

1 A JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
2 COMMISSION TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF AN INMATE SUBSTANCE
3 ABUSE THERAPY PROGRAM.

4 Whereas, alcoholics and drug addicts are individuals
5 afflicted with a condition that improves only with therapy and
6 appropriate treatment; and

7 Whereas, punishment without some type of rehabilitative
8 program does not aid the recovery of alcoholics and drug addicts;
9 and

10 Whereas, substance abuse therapists for the last 25
11 years have had repeated success in treating alcoholics and drug
12 addicts who participate in an intense four to six week program at
13 the beginning of therapy; and

14 Whereas, the State, the criminal justice system, and the
15 families of alcoholics and drug addicts will benefit economically
16 and otherwise if a serious effort is made to eliminate the
17 problems of alcoholism and drug abuse and to assist those who
18 suffer from those problems to a more rapid and complete recovery;

19 Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of
20 Representatives concurring:

Subject: Inmate substance abuse therapy program
 Auth: Chapter 790 § 1 (26) (SB 636-Sen. Plyler, et al), S
 317 (Sen. Plyler)

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Rep. Gerald B. Hurst
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ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Friday, October 26, 1984

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Behind Bars

Freeing Prisoners of Evil Addictions

Wrightsville.

Whisky and drugs!

Without a doubt those two items have murdered more people, contributed to more crimes and been the direct cause of more broken homes than any other tragedy to befall mankind.



**Orville
Stewart**

Guest Writer

Arkansas has prisons filled with men that were under the influences of one or both of these mind-altering substances when they committed

the crime that placed them behind the fences of her prisons.

Prison officials have finally recognized that, while the world is safe from these men as long as they stay behind the fence, sooner or later most of them will leave and so they should be treated for their addiction or dependence to these two evils and the lifestyles that they mandate.

Therefore, SATP was born — Substance Abuse Treatment Program, the only prison program of its kind in the United States.

Actually, SATP is a maturing form of an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting. And the AA group in prison pulls a hefty load. There is no other program that offers individual counseling and therapeutic treatment that can offer a cure rate of over 50 per cent.

These men are counseled, guided, sympathized with and on occasion, disciplined by men just

like themselves — alcoholics and drug addicts.

The weekly meeting is sponsored by men who come into prison one time per week to share their experiences, strengths, and hopes with these men that wish to fight against their own failings.

20-day Program

SATP grew from those weekly meetings to become a 28-day, full-time treatment program where the men are taught "Recovery Dynamics," the backbone of the counseling process, with courses in Personality Development, Employment Preparation, Financial Planning, Role Modeling, and "Big Book Study." Inmates leave their regular areas and are housed in special facilities for the 28 days.

SATP is regularly a 60-day course. But at Wrightsville it is condensed to 28 days so that more men may benefit from the treatment before they leave prison.

Normally, Arkansas spurns the use of inmate and professional counselors for the general prison population. But for the unfortunate men that are sick and know it, and seek help... AA through SATP is there waiting to offer all those counseling aids. SATP is recognized nationwide for its accomplishments and other prison systems in other states are on the verge of adopting it.

Seventy-three per cent of the men who have given themselves over to the program don't come back after they are released from Arkansas prisons, as compared with an 87 per cent come-back rate for nontreated inmates.

Of course, not all men are willing to give themselves over to the rigorous, in-depth probing of the mind and soul that the program demands. But for those who do and listen and learn from its 12 steps, a productive life can be salvaged out of the ashes of their pasts.

For those that do not, for one reason or another, find the counseling and help that SATP offers, then prison waits patiently, like an old faithful dog, to receive them when whisky and drugs cast them aside like an unwelcome lover.

It would seem that with the success of the SATP program in prison that counseling services, both professional and from the ranks of inmates in the form of peer counselors, would be widespread in the Department of Correction. Not so.

For the prison population as a whole there is only one trained counselor to treat the problem personalities that come through the prison gates of the Wrightsville Unit, which has an average population of 420. But with the continued success that SATP counseling produces, it is within the realm of reasonable thinking that as Arkansas strides forward into prisoner rehabilitation, the counseling services will be expanded.

After all, the problem for inmates is not getting out of prison; time takes care of that. The real problem is staying out.

(Orville E. Stewart, 38, has spent the last 15 years in prisons, the last year and one-half in the Wrightsville Unit of the Arkansas Department of Correction.

Prisoners at Cummins Unit Get Help

By JENNIFER HOPKINS

Occultive Staff

CUMMINS UNIT — Paul, an inmate at the Cummins Unit of the State Department of Correction, sits nervously on the front row in his recovery dynamics class. His hands and legs twitch and his voice cracks when he talks.

Clasping his hands in an effort to keep them still, Paul, 26, describes a life of crime that has landed him in prison for the second time. All of his crimes, he explains, were committed under the influence of or to support his addiction to drugs and alcohol. Homemade beer also has fed his addiction since he's been in prison and has kept him in trouble.

Seated behind Paul is 19-year-old Ricky. Ricky said he has had a drinking problem since he was 14 and used alcohol to get in trouble when his parents, who also drank, tried to punish him by denying him use of his car or his allowance. "I told them I'd get money from somewhere," he said. Eventually, Ricky made good his threat by burglarizing a store to support his drinking habit.

Roy is 68 and has been in and out of prison for 25 years. He said his problems began because he refused to admit that he was not controlling the alcohol he drank — it was controlling him.

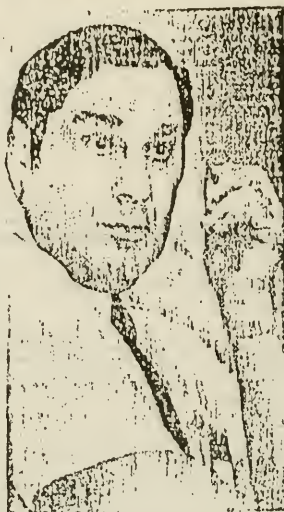
Paul, Ricky and Roy are members of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program at Cummins, a program started in September 1980 to help inmates control their addiction to drugs and alcohol before they're released from prison and teach them ways to lead constructive, useful lives.

The inmates say that program works.

"I blamed everybody but myself for being here and for everything else that has ever gone wrong with me," Richard, another member of the class, said. "I've been in the class for three weeks and it's made me realize that no one is responsible but me."

Richard, serving six years for possession of a controlled substance and attempted capital murder, said he'll follow the steps taught in the class for the rest of his life.

Dr. Max Mubley, mental health director, said he recognized when he joined the Department in 1976 that an increasing number of inmates coming in had problems related to drug and alcohol abuse. He said the Department had figured that about 10 per cent of the inmates were in trouble because of alcohol and drug



CLIFF BENEDICT



DR. MAX MUBLEY

"I look what provided the avenue for me to stay free and put it together in one program and that's how we really came up with the program. We figured if a man could go out there and have a good, positive mental attitude, could present himself good to an employer, knew what to do with his check when he got it and knew alternatives to alcohol, drugs or whatever his problem is, then we would pretty much be treating the man."

"What we found based on the general population coming into the Department was that 11 per cent were telling us they used illegal drugs on a regular basis, 23 per cent used alcohol heavily on a regular basis and 37 per cent were saying they used alcohol and drugs heavily. That totaled out to 71 per cent using drugs, alcohol or some combinations. But even if we're only 30 per cent successful, we'd feel we're doing a great deal."

'Not Enough'

He said officials realized that the Department's active Alcoholics Anonymous program was good but "not nearly enough."

Mubley said interviews of incoming inmates were done to determine the extent of the problem.

"What we found based on the general population coming into the Department was that 11 per cent were telling us they used illegal drugs on a regular basis, 23 per cent used alcohol heavily on a regular basis and 37 per cent were saying they used alcohol and drugs heavily. That totaled

Course is one of five offered in state Correction Department program for potential parolees

Steve Harper, a financial planner from Little Rock, was having lunch recently at Cummins Prison when Boyce Brewer, supervisor of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program in the state Correction Department, summoned an inmate who was waiting tables and told him he needed to talk with Harper.

Evidently the inmate was up on parole and Boyce knew he might be interested in financial planning," Harper said in a recent interview in which he explained his work at the prison.

Harper, with IDS/American Express, Inc., is helping provide the financial planning course of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program offered to potential parolees. The program has five structured courses conducted on a four-week cycle at Cummins, Tucker, Wainwrightville and the Women's Unit. The program is mandatory for youthful offenders serving their sentences in community service programs and is voluntary for all other offenders.

The program is patterned on Alcoholics Anonymous and is a "total person approach." When Dr. Max McNeely, administrator of Mental Services for the Correction Department, first sought grant money for the program, it was designed for inmates involved in drug-related or alcohol-related crimes, with emphasis on helping them to recover from their dependence or addiction.

Other four courses

In addition to financial planning, the program consists of "recovery dynamics," "guides for better living," a course of motivational learning that teaches positive thinking, "personality development," and "employment preparation."

"We discovered that some inmates did not know how to fill out an application," Brewer said.

With Harper and Brewer, the course is to establish

a format for financial planning for the prisoners.

"Although the prisoners might have the ability to re-enter the main stream of society, they are often not aware of their financial affairs, they don't have it."

money is saved for them in the outside world, they'll go through it quickly if they haven't changed their habits.

"Basically the training consists of helping the inmates come to grips with the fact that to make it in the free world, they must educate themselves."



Steve Harper helps devise inmates' financial planning format.

Personal Finance

Judy Reins

Special to the Gazette

It deals with how to save money and details on such matters as how to ensure that the inmates' children receive an education.

Two types of vehicles that are legal for the program are investment certificates, a savings instrument which is high-yielding at the current money market rate, and an equity accumulation plan, an investment that allows the inmate's money to grow and fight inflation," Harper said. "This is a long-term arrangement, suitable for their circumstances."

"Obviously, the inmates are not eligible for life insurance and disability insurance."

Harper said the services he could offer the inmates while they are in prison were limited, but if they became interested in the subject, more counseling could be offered after they were paroled.

When the program was first started in 1980, financial planning consisted of teaching what a credit card is, how to use it, the definition of money and the monetary unit. Brewer said some inmates were not familiar with all these terms in the beginning.

Harper said the program helps prisoners adjust to the world at large. "There is a great dedication of prison officials and free-world counselors, but the commitment on the part of the inmate is the most important thing," he concluded.

A special course in public speaking has been a recent popular addition in the men's units.

Another special course of role playing, which involves teaching social and interaction skills, is also on the agenda. This process is often humorous. "Some inmates laugh during this time when otherwise they would not even grin," Brewer said.

Taught by peer counselors

A free-world counselor in each unit is the program manager, but the courses are taught by inmate peer counselors. Brewer terms the program the best in the country.

On satisfactory completion of the course, including all homework assignments, inmates receive graduation certificates. The Correction Department units alternate hosting graduation. Graduation speakers include members of the staffs of the Department and guests from outside the Department.

The rate of recidivism is small, with 87 per cent of the 1,300 persons annually taking the courses judged to be successes, according to the records kept by Brewer and the counselors. "Several of the peer counselors trained in the program have found work in community programs around the state," Brewer said.

Battling Addiction Problems

... 71 per cent using drugs, alcohol, or some combinations," Dr. Mobley said.

Dr. Benedict, director of the program, said staff members sat down to determine what was needed for inmates to make it when they are released from prison and are dealing with drug and alcohol abuse, job interviews and handling finances.

"From that, we compiled a program that we felt met all of those needs," Benedict, himself an alcoholic and an ex-offender, said. "It was that provided the avenue for inmates to pay for it and put it together in a program and that's how we came up with the program. We knew if a man could go out there and have a good, positive mental attitude, present himself good to the community, know what to do with a check when he got it and knew alternatives to alcohol, drugs or whatever his problem is, then we would not much be treating the man."

A Method

The program, which now includes an AA program, uses the AA structure and method of study and applies it to whatever problem the inmate has. Inmates are taken through the intensive 12 step program in 30 days with the aid of the counselor assigned to them — the inmates live together 30 days — and a peer counselor, an inmate working in the program. Inmates who are AA members can attend outpatient sessions and must go through the outpatient program to be eligible for the program.

Inmates are released from their work assignments while in the program and attend classes from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. five days a week. By the end of the month is over, they will have had 36 hours in recovery dynamics or how to control their addiction, 20 hours of positive mental attitude, 11 hours of public speaking, 24 hours of personality development and 16 hours of employment preparation.

The program, which started at the minimum unit, was recently extended to the other units with a \$33,756 grant from the Office on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. The grant will run out at the end of the fiscal fiscal year in September. The department is looking for continued support.

Whether it's drugs or alcohol, the object is for the inmate to be admitted to the community and that he can be successful in the time frame. In the past, that was the most common



— Staff Photos by Gleave Kuczo

Inmates get instruction on beating addiction.

"I was drunk when I was arrested and I didn't want to face the fact that I had a problem with alcohol," said John, 29, serving four-year sentence for felony possession of a controlled substance and aggravated assault.

The program is voluntary but the number class is always full, Benedict said. There are 127 inmates at Cummins on a waiting list to get into the program and the number is growing.

Some inmates in the class admit to not having the purest of motives for enrolling. Some said they wanted to get out of work and others to see friends or relatives in the program. But they all say they've learned that there is a better way to live than being in prison and that there is more to life than being controlled by drugs or alcohol.

Dr. Mobley said the program has been extremely successful. He said from September of 1980 to September 1982, 200 of the 212 inmates who

had gone through the program had been released from prison. Dr. Mobley said if those released, 17 had returned to prison, three with new charges and 14 for parole violation.

"You'll never find a program that is 100 per cent successful. You're going to find few programs that are 50 per cent successful. But even if we're only 30 per cent successful, we'd feel we're doing a great deal," Dr. Mobley said.

"The program is about motivating a person to want to change. It's also to teach them that someone cares. We use that a lot here and that's probably the best medicine you can give them," Benedict said.

The Substance Abuse Treatment Program was started in Sept. 1980. At that time the classes met one or two evenings a week. In early 1983 the program was changed to a 28 day residential setting. Since that time, participants are actually assigned to a special Barracks for the entire month. This not only gives them a better atmosphere for study and concentration but also makes them feel more a part of something worthwhile.

Here at Cummins each month, 25 inmates participate in this learning experience. Since the residential program started in 1983, over 1000 inmates have taken advantage of it. Probably more than 2000 inmates have been involved in the program since it's inception in 1980.

The primary purpose of the program is to provide mental tools for an inmate to use in dealing with problems which led to his incarceration. In many cases these problems were brought about by alcohol and/or drug abuse. In other cases, personality defects were contributing factors.

Each week day is devoted to classes in several subjects:

- (1) Recovery Dynamics-understanding and dealing with alcoholism and drug addiction. Based on the principles of the program of Alcoholics Anonymous.
- (2) Positive Mental Attitude- a motivational course on how to get the most out of life through positive means. Based on the works of Napoleon Hill and W. Clement Stone.
- (3) Personality Development-a course to help a person understand how his attitudes and values developed and how they can be changed for the better.
- (4) Employment Preparation-not only deals with how to go about getting a job but how to keep a job and work your way up.
- (5) Financial Planning-the economics of every day living-how to budget.

All the classes are taught by inmate "peer counselors" with free world supervision. At this time all the peer counselors at this Unit are certified by the State of Arkansas' Board of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Counselors.

Of Course the ultimate goal of the program is to assist the inmate in not coming back to prison. Most of those who participate are within a few months of their parole eligibility. Therefore the knowledge is fresh in their minds when they go back into society.

The goal of reducing recidivism is obviously being reached to a great degree as statistics bear out. According to those statistics approximately 65 out of every 100 inmates released on parole will return to prison (those who have not taken the program). Of those taking the program-only about 20 out of every 100 come back. This means that 80 ex-offenders out of every 100 are now productive tax paying citizens.

Of course there are some inmates who graduate from the course that remain in the Institution. It has been our experience that these men not only display a better attitude toward their incarceration, but also seem to get along better with their fellow inmates and their free world supervisors.

Of all the treatment methods used in corrections, this program seems to be superior in accomplishing its goal.

corrections COMPENDIUM

VOLUME VIII NO. 12

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

JUNE 1984

LEGAL ISSUES

FAMILY ONLY VISITS UPHELD



A death row inmate in New York can't get a little help from his friends according to a federal judge who upheld a prison regulation limiting visits to 20 family members only.

Lemuel Smith has been housed on Death Row at the Greenhaven Correctional Facility in New York since his conviction for murdering a prison guard. He brought suit alleging that his right to free speech and association was being denied because of the prison rule limiting his visits to family members only. However, the court disagreed with Smith that visits from friends were due him and noted that the orderly administration of prisons has a higher priority. In this case, officials drew a line which allowed Smith some visitors but limited it to family only. The judge ruled that this was reasonably related to prison administration goals and, therefore, was not unconstitutional.

However, the court did strike down a regulation which prevented paralegals and law students working with his attorney from having contact visits with Smith. According to the court, in the interest of reducing the cost of litigation, attorneys should be permitted to send paralegals and others to meet with the inmate and these persons should be allowed the same access to the inmate as the attorney himself.

Smith v. Coughlin, 577 F.Supp. 1055 (S.D. NY, 1984)

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DRUG OFFENDERS

Thirty-nine state correctional systems have recently provided information on incarcerated drug offenders in their system. Of the thirty-nine respondents, over 20,000 incarcerated drug offenders were identified, including inmates serving sentences for both possession and sale or illegal drugs.

Overall, approximately 32% of incarcerated drug offenders in the study are incarcerated for possession only offenses, with over 70% sentenced to state institutions for sale (or intent of sale) of illegal drugs. Approximately 22% of incarcerated drug offenders in the survey are incarcerated for marijuana only offenses, with the remaining majority incarcerated for other controlled substances. Reporting states with the highest percentage of marijuana only incarcerated offenders include Georgia, with 40% offenses; North Dakota, 50%; North Carolina, 46%; and Tennessee with 47%.

Some form of drug programming or treatment was reported by all systems responding. Typically, drug programming includes individual and group counseling, self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, and alcohol/drug education classes. Residential programs designed for drug offenders were reported on by Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland and Oklahoma, with such programs usually being re-entry oriented. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin both reported on therapeutic communities in their systems for drug offenders. In nearly all cases, drug programming is not required for drug offenders or offenders with a history of drug abuse, but is generally strongly encouraged for those inmates. The only exceptions reported were cases when the court ordered drug treatment or programming as part of an individual's sentencing.

A chart beginning on page 5 includes information provided by each responding system on drug offenders and programming.

INCARCERATED DRUG OFFENDERS

State	# Inmates	Possession	Sale	Marijuana Only	Other Drugs	Programming/Treatment Offered	# Inmates in Programming	Programming Required?
Alabama	982	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	For all inmates, drug and alcohol treatment needs are assessed during intake and again during annual progress reviews. Hospitalization, psychiatric evaluation, 1/2 day substance abuse workshops and AA groups are available.	Approximately 500 attended 1/2 day workshops. About 250 inmates attend AA/NA weekly.	No inmates sign a statement of abstinence from drug use.
Alaska	104	n/a	n/a	24	80	Drug/alcohol programs lumped under "substance abuse treatment." All institutions have AA and/or NA meetings weekly. Some institutions have substance abuse education programs, several have treatment programs.	n/a	Only "counselors" in the court.
Arizona	598	n/a	n/a	158	440	Substance abuse counselors are assigned to institutions. They conduct one-to-one and group counseling sessions. The Department contracts for outside professional services for offenders after release.	1,328	Unless a court order of parole or drug treatment programs are voluntary.
Arkansas	155*	50*	105*	56*	99*	Have a 30 day program based on Recovery Dynamics teaching method of "Big Book." Includes positive mental attitude, employment and social skills development, financial planning and psychodynamics.	485 in residential treatment, 753 (duplicates count) in outreach.	Only those who are referred to community service programs.
California	2,490	1,130	1,315	165	2,325	Voluntary self-help groups at each institution.	300, volunteer groups.	No.
Connecticut	406*	170*	236*	28*	378*	Includes group & individual counseling, Behavioral Studies Classes, AA, values clarification exercises, guest speakers.	Approx. 2,600 inmates participated in alcohol and drug treatment programming. 350 clients were admitted to Project FIRE during 82-83.	Voluntary except those who are a court-ordered treatment program.
Colorado	224 (plus some convicted of attempt, conspiracy, etc.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Evaluation and referral programming available upon entry into the Diagnostic & Reception Unit. Ongoing treatment available through contracted services with Drug and Alcohol Inc. and through the DOC Mental Health Services. Programming includes group and individual therapy.	n/a	No.
Delaware	129	51	78	13	116	Operate Greentree, a residential (i.e. inmates participating in the program are housed in a specific area of the institution) program for approx. 40-45 inmates. Program objectives are to diagnose the severity of the drug problem, determine the appropriate treatment and the offenders' amenability to treatment and to make referrals for treatment upon release from the institution.	40-45 in Greentree, and approx. 100 in AA and group counseling.	Only if appropriate requires participation in drug programs or counseling, but not sentencing the offender.
Florida	1,974	952†	219†	359	1,615	Offenders having a history of narcotics abuse and meeting certain criteria receive intensive group and individual counseling as well as other therapeutic modalities at institutions designated for drug abusers.	536	No.
Georgia	1,285	681	577	516	700	Have a drug pre-release center for males called Andromeda. On a need basis, inmates participate in both individual and group structured counseling staffed by Department treatment employees. Volunteers assist with group treatment such as AA and NA.	324	No, but it is encouraged.
Hawaii	140	42	98	32	108	AA, Narconon group and individual counseling and therapy, substance abuse education.	250	No, but may be part of inmates' prescribed program. Readiness for less restrictive placement and reduction of minimum sentence may be based in part on participation.

INCARCERATED DRUG OFFENDERS

State	# Inmates	Possession	Safe	Marijuana Only	Other Drugs	Programming/Treatment Offered	# Inmates in Programming	Programming Required?
Kentucky	257	38	193 (others are procure ment, false prescriptions etc.)	22	235	None systemwide, each institution develops own	n/a	No
Louisiana	678	233	403	185	493	At most facilities a supportive approach along AA/NA lines is offered, with some individual counseling. Referrals to such programs are made routinely from the diagnostic center at time of intake.	n/a 357 incoming inmates were referred for treatment by the diagnostic center	No drug treatment is required on the basis of right to refuse treatment when no danger to self or others is present
Maine	15	2	13	none	15	Present program at Maine State Prison consists of assessment, evaluation and design and implementation of a treatment plan which may include counseling sessions, AA group therapy. Also have 32 week program of drug education, value clarification and as sertiveness training. Programming also includes church attendance, family counseling and networking with outside agencies to assist client and family.	n/a	No
Maryland	less than 5% of all admissions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	All inmates are tested for substance abuse at admission and if appropriate, assessed and referred to programs including stress reduction, self help, counseling. Also have a residential structural reentry treatment program.	4,000	No
Massachusetts	257 as of 1-1-84	n/a	n/a	8 for Class D which includes marijuana	249	The Division of Legal Medicine provides both group and individual therapy at several facilities and is able to follow some of the inmates from the institution into the community. A substance abuse program unit was recently started at HCL Walpole to provide counseling for sentenced offenders with drug and alcohol problems. Scan Inc. is also an organization that provides counseling at several institutions as does the organization Yesterday Today Tomorrow.	n/a	Encouraged, but strictly voluntary
Michigan	617	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	AA and substance abuse counseling	About 1,200 in 1982	No
Minnesota	97	18	32	16	81	Very standardized, structured approach. Department employs various combinations of the following: AA, NA, Primary treatment, Chemical Assessment process, Chemical Evaluation/Orientation Group and individual counseling, Health Education.	1,044	Not required except in instances where other program goals are being pursued
Mississippi	334	148	186	97	237	Drug programming headquartered at the Mississippi State Penitentiary and designed to provide substance abuse treatment to all offenders with substance abuse history. Services include inpatient treatment center, individual and group counseling, job placement and aftercare.	2,000	No
Montana	34	18	16	11	23	No distinction is made between drug or alcohol dependency in treatment programs. Instructional programs such as ADSP and Twelve Steps are utilized as well as group therapy and individual counseling. In addition AA groups meet at all institutions.	338 completed structured programs, does not include those attending AA	Voluntary unless court ordered
Nebraska	100	32	66	8+	92+	Need for chemical dependency treatment is identified when offenders enter the Department. They are informed of the program, encouraged to apply if a need is indicated and screened if interested. The primary mode of treatment is the group process which is eclectic in approach with clients meeting twice a week for a total of 4 1/2 to 6 hours of programming each week. A treatment plan setting specific goals and objectives is developed and followed for each client.	Approx 825	No

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INCARCERATED DRUG OFFENDERS

State	# Inmates	Possession	Sale	Marijuana Only	Other Drugs	Programming/Treatment Offered	# Inmates in Programming	Programming Required?
Nevada	320	180	140	n/a	n/a	Drug abuse treatment program started in 1983 at 2 prisons. Men and women in small groups which meet for 12 weeks with an individual. AA and NA by volunteer outside people at 2-15 prisons.	37 of 3400	No
New Hampshire	31	13	18	9	22	Combination of group counseling, individual counseling, education and AA. Program is administered by Single Alcohol Drug Counselor.	200-250 inmates was	Yes, if the inmate is not incarcerated by the State, but if the inmate is in State Prison, then the inmate is required to attend the program.
New York	2,469	655	1,814	31	2,438	Department currently has an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (ASAT) program established in 13 facilities. Program utilizes educational and counseling techniques to help the chemically dependent inmate recognize and accept the problem and pursue a treatment plan using DDC, AA, Surfaces, and other volunteer contracted programs.	During 1983, the number of inmates involved in formal DDC substance abuse programs grew from approx. 500 inmates to near 2000 due to an expansion effort.	No
North Carolina	963	145	644 (+ 18 for manufacture)	269	694	Division currently employs 60 psychologists who address drug abuse problems under the broader umbrella of mental health treatment. Also have 11 contracts with local mental health centers which provide specialized services and 54 AA chapters at facilities. Substance abuse also addressed through individual counseling provided by program staff.	Approx. 700	Voluntary, but involvement may be required for inmates as a condition for other program activities.
North Dakota	56	13	43	28	28	Inmate counseling services began in 1972 with main emphasis on alcohol and drug counseling. Have also facilitated families into the counseling program. Now have an inmate and volunteer staff for these.	218	All programs voluntary. Some inmates are court ordered to attend certain types of programs. Some parole officers are sure has been applied to inmates.
Oklahoma	544	150	383	14	530	Rational Behavior Training (RBT) is the program training cognitive response only in order to make Substantive Abuse Education (SAE) a pre-therapeutic program of an individual's nature. Chemically dependent inmates are placed in AA and NA. APT is a weekly individual program which provides counseling and individualized treatment. APT is a weekly individual program which provides counseling and individualized treatment.	From Jan-Oct 83 there was an approx. avg. of 295 inmates enrolled in RBT. 161 enrolled in SAE.	No, but if individual needs arise, then an inmate is placed in the program. If an inmate is placed in the program, then the inmate is required to attend the program.
Oregon	193 or roughly 5% of population	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Correctional Treatment Programs (CTP) provides alcohol and drug treatment services. Services are provided both in a residential camp at the Oregon State Hospital and in the treatment facilities. Alcohol and mental health services are provided and sexual deviant inmates with drug abuse problems receive drug treatment and individual counseling.	Currently, there are from 120-150 men and women participating in the program. Inmates 32 inmates with an avg. stay of 8-12 months.	No
Pennsylvania	466	69	214	14	452	NA, AA, Surfaces and help group. Individual staff supervised by special therapeutic community at SCI Camp Hill, Lewisburg, New Values.	400	No
Rhode Island	72	24	48	11	61	Comprehensive program with treatment available for both detoxification and counseling including individual group counseling, drug education, AA and screening process, psychological services, community based placement and TASC monitoring.	146	No

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INCARCERATED DRUG OFFENDERS

State	# Inmates	Possession	Sale	Marijuana Only	Other Drugs	Programming/Treatment Offered	# Inmates in Programming	Programming Required?
South Carolina	809	391	418	374	415	Institutional social workers provide direct services to inmates incarcerated for drug and other offenses. Such services include individual/group substance abuse therapy, crisis counseling, social skills training and a specially designed Drug Education Training Course for offenders. Five NA groups and 14 AA groups.	Approx. 1,100	Yes
South Dakota	41	8	33	13	28	No treatment program per se. Have an Alcohol & Drug Awareness Program, a 5-week program combining education and information to help offenders achieve a chemical-free existence.	305	Yes
Tennessee	665	255	310	313	352	No specific drug programming/treatment. But the DeBerry Correctional Institute is geared toward drug treatment and custody of offenders with drug and mental problems.		Yes
Texas	1,843	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Programming includes AA group counseling, alcohol/drug education groups, referrals to follow-up programs, individual counseling.	11,000	Yes
Virginia	597	220	237	103	494	Out of 43 facilities, 11 have some form of programs which are drug specific and deal only with drug offenders. All but 6 have AA programs.	n/a	Yes
Vermont	20	14	6	n/a	n/a	Each institution has contract services for substance abuse programming.	n/a	Yes, one of the new need areas requiring demonstrated activity. But it is five years before commencement and/or movement to community custody level.
Washington	181	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Only drug programs currently available are so-called local programs such as NARC & NON. A drug treatment program will however be initiated in early 1984.	n/a	Yes, but only for the program scheduled to be begun in 1984. No community custody.
West Virginia	Figures not available estimated at approx. 10% of population	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Drug/alcohol counseling plus AA.		
Wisconsin	206	21	185	n/a	n/a	Programming includes the Corrections Drug Abuse Treatment Center (CDATC), a minimum security institution with three separate and distinct drug/alcohol abuse programs for different types of clients. The Alcohol Treatment Unit is a 25-bed voluntary 8-week self-helping program for the self-defined alcohol abuser. Excelsior House is a 6-month therapeutic community for heavy abusers or dependent and various types heavily involved in the drug lifestyle.	700-800	Yes
Puerto Rico	428	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Treatment is offered to sentenced population in coordination with the Department of Anti-Addiction Services. Also coordinate with private programs. Clients can continue the treatment in a residential setting in the community after the case has been evaluated.	850	Yes, but statute drug is not a crime. But some drug offenders are treated with drug abuse.
Correctional Service of Canada	733	25	708	marijuana is not a controlled drug in Canada		AA is available in all institutions. Plus many institutions provide basic in-house alcohol/drug education programs. Programming is usually in the form of individual/group counseling. A number of special programs also exist including community-based resources.	In excess of 3,000 were involved in programs for alcohol abuse; approx. 1,500 participated in programs services for abuse of other drugs.	Yes, but statute drug is not a crime. But some drug offenders are treated with drug abuse.

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INCARCERATED DRUG OFFENDERS

Survey Questions

1. Total number of inmates incarcerated for drug offenses.
2. a. Possession only
b. Sale (or intent)
3. a. Marijuana (only) offenses
b. Offenses involving controlled substances other than marijuana
4. Drug programming/treatment currently offered.
5. Number of inmates, system-wide, involved in drug programming in 1983.
6. Is drug programming required of drug offenders?

Not Responding:

District of Columbia	Idaho
Illinois	Indiana
Iowa	Missouri
New Mexico	Ohio
Utah	Wyoming
Federal Bureau of Prisons	

Chart Key

- n/a not available
- Arkansas—Estimates based on percent incarcerated for drug crimes in 12/82, then applied to the current (1/9/84 population) and estimates given.
 - Connecticut—Includes pre-trial population, which is about 20% of the 5,045 inmates as of 12/31/82.
 - † Florida—Figures do not include 787 inmates for smuggling and trafficking which may include sale.
 - Montana—A drug offense is one, but not necessarily the only offense.
 - Nebraska—Most drug offenders are incarcerated for "controlled substances"; the specific substance is generally not stipulated.
 - † Nevada—While specific figures are not available, should note that Nevada still gives prison terms in rural areas for possession of 1 ounce of marijuana.

INTER ALIA



TIME TO BUILD?

The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Office of Communications, has recently released a publication titled *Time To Build? The Realities of Prison Construction*. The publication is designed to present guidelines and help legislators and state and local planners and policy makers explore options regarding prison and jail construction.

The booklet contains an examination of crime and capacity; public opinion; construction costs, including hidden costs, cost overruns, financing costs, and operating costs; state population projections, sentencing guidelines and community corrections; specific strategies for reducing prison populations; specific

strategies for reducing jail populations; future implications and planning; and a resource guide. In addition, each chapter ends with an example of a place where a particular option or process is being carried out.

The publication is available from: The Office of Communications, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017. (Please send a self-addressed mailing label with your request.)

DEATH ROW U.S.A.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund has released its May 1, 1984 "Death Row U.S.A." report, indicating a total of 1,351 death row inmates in the United States. Thirty-eight jurisdictions have capital punishment statutes, and of the thirty-three with sentences imposed, Florida leads the nation with 214 prisoners sentenced to death. Texas has 172 death row inmates; California, 157; and Georgia, 155.

Twelve states now have lethal injection as a method of execution - Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Mississippi will also reportedly be changing its method from the gas chamber to lethal injection in the near future.

As of May 1, 1984 there have been eighteen executions since capital punishment was resumed in the U.S. in 1977. States which have executed inmates include: Utah, Florida (4), Nevada, Indiana, Virginia.

INTRODUCED BY:

Referred to:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM FOR INMATES AND
TO ESTABLISH A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 143B-262 is amended by adding a new subsection (d) to read:

"(d) The Department shall establish a Substance Abuse Program. This program shall consist of an intensive month of treatment for alcohol or drug addiction in an independent, residential facility for approximately 100 offenders."

Sec. 2. G.S. 143B-264 is amended by adding a new sentence at the end to read:

"The Department shall establish the Division of Substance Abuse."

Sec. 3. Article 6 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Part 5 to read:

"Part 5. Substance Abuse Advisory Council.

"§ 143B-270. Substance Abuse Advisory Council.--(a) There is created a Substance Abuse Advisory Council to consult with the Secretary of the Department of Corrections in the administration of the Substance Abuse Program.

(b) The Council shall be composed of nine members. Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of

Representatives, three members by the Lieutenant Governor, and three members by the Governor. Vacancies shall be filled by the office making the initial appointment and for the remainder of the unexpired term only. The Council shall elect its chairman annually.

(c) Members appointed shall hold office for a term of four years beginning on October 1, 1987, except that three of the initial appointees shall serve a term of two years. The Speaker, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor shall each select one of their initial appointees to serve a two-year term.

(d) The Council shall meet at least once each quarter and at the call of the Secretary.

(e) Council members who are members of the General Assembly shall receive travel and subsistence allowances as provided in G.S. 120-3.1. Council members who are not members of the General Assembly shall receive travel and subsistence as provided in G.S. 138-5.

"§ 143B-271. Powers and duties of the Council.--The Substance Abuse Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary of the Department of Corrections on the administration of the Substance Abuse Program. The Council shall also give advice as to any rules and regulations to be adopted and on any other matters pertaining to the Substance Abuse Program."

Sec. 4. This act shall become effective July 1, 1987, except that operation of the Substance Abuse Program and facility shall begin January 1, 1988.

